

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURPHY, Editor.

OFF FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The editor of the EAGLE leaves this morning for the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, where he goes for appointment of the president of the United States, as a member of a visiting committee to report to the secretary of war on the condition, etc., of the school and cadet service. He secured the appointment some time since but had not determined to go until within a week, urgent letters having changed his mind. Mrs. M. accompanies him and the duties of the position will probably detain him from three to four weeks.

Senator Blair, of the educational bill, has announced his intention to speak on the McKinley tariff bill. The announcement is considered ominously by the supporters of that measure.

The New York Sun advises people not to answer the questions of the census taker. People will save themselves a good deal of trouble and money by paying no attention to the Sun's advice.

"There is nothing meaner in the world than a bad boy—except a bad man," says the Chicago Tribune. Probably Chicago has none of that meanest species of man, who are so good that they are good for nothing.

The Philadelphia Record finds its vocabulary of the English language utterly inadequate to express its feelings regarding the new tariff bill. Accordingly it comes a word and speaks of tin plate as being "tackled."

A Cincinnati banker sends for "a few dozen copies" of the EAGLE of dates containing criticisms of the Chicago Board of Trade's memorial to congress. The writer says the EAGLE is the richest and justest paper on that and kindred questions published in the country.

Stanley's book will appear, it is expected, about the middle of June. A copy will cost in England \$10.50, while the French version—published under the title of "H. M. Stanley's dans les Terres de l'Afrique"—will cost only about \$5, and in this country it will cost from \$4 to \$4.50.

Kansas City, Kansas, Gazette thinks that "now is the time to kick." A month before the November election or a day or two after will be too late. The Atchison Champion is of the same opinion. Fact is, it appears to be in the nature of a contagion that is spreading all over the state. There is a good deal of flapping among the press, but it isn't flapping together by a big majority.

The EAGLE's editorial yesterday on the "Tariff, Silver and Railroads" was written from a western standpoint entirely, but to those Kansas Republican politicians and papers who are criticizing the EAGLE so unmercifully, we want to say that by the close of the polls of the next general election of the Republican states it will be found that the EAGLE's position on the McKinley bill is in accord with the convictions of the great body of the Republican party.

The resubmissionists refused to present their memorial to Governor Humphrey, and decided to address it to the people of the state instead. The people will get around to that business as soon as the corn is laid by, but the session of the legislature will not be held until next January. —Lawrence Journal.

That's so; but between the laying by of corn and the meeting of the next legislature will occur the election of the members thereof, a point that our esteemed contemporary, and some others, seem to have forgotten.

It was thought, as it was hoped, that the extradition treaty with Canada would have the effect of checking to some extent the rage of defaulting among the fiduciary fraternity of this country, but it seems not to have any previsible effect so far. Treasurers and other holders of trust funds go right on in their speculations and sporting and what not and in showing up short in their accounts. It is worthy of note that New York is about the only state where such goings are placed and kept out of harm's way.

The Fort Scott Monitor blows about it being impossible for Governor Humphrey to be before or meet three or four hundred Republicans of Kansas in their attitude as business men. Bah! Rats! If the Monitor or Ft. Scott will get up a cornshucking or a house raising and will invite Gov. Humphrey to come down he will go down, and promptly, and not only appear before the crowd, but make them a speech, and a Republican speech, at that, and don't care how much whisky may be in sight or how many Democrats that may be present at the meeting.

"Can we the people who elected him Governor (Humphrey), not even receive his personal presence—who rolled up this \$200,000 money," says the great resubmissionist Lawrence Barker, before the Wichita club which met at Topeka last Friday. Let us see, there were 123 votes present; deducting from 82,000 leaves only 41,577 majority this fall. That does diminish it a little. —Abilene Reflector.

That simply exhibits the littleness of the writer's conception of the involvements of the incident referred to. We make this prediction for our e. c. to reflect upon: Kansas will never show up another 82,000 Republican majority until the "little matter in question is satisfactorily settled." Paste this in your hat for future reference.

The supreme court of Georgia held, in the case of Hill vs. Western Union Telegraph company, says Broadstreet, that where the blank upon which the sender of a telegraphic message wrote and signed the same had printed on its face the words "the company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim was not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message," the sender was chargeable with knowledge of an assent to the terms and conditions thus indicated, and that the stipulation was reasonable and obligatory, and that the agent or manager of the company on duty at the station from which the message was sent was the proper person upon whom to make demand for damages claimed, and was competent to recognize and act upon an oral demand and thus waive any writing.

LEAVE IT TO HUMPHREY.

The Topeka Democrat is letting the Wichita Eagle scoop it clear out of sight in its abuse of Governor Humphrey.—K. C. Star.

"The Democrat got what it wanted and the EAGLE didn't," why didn't you add. For a truth the EAGLE has not abused Gov. Humphrey and Gov. Humphrey will say, and so will his friends say if they have any sense that the editor of the EAGLE did more to let the governor down out of a very embarrassing situation than all of his prohibition and anti-prohibition friends and papers put together which includes the Star and other whisky papers.

THE MISFORTUNES OF THE EAGLE.

Some way or another, and unfortunately or otherwise, the EAGLE manages or happens to have itself offener and more harshly dished up by its Kansas contemporaries, and to keep itself more constantly before the people of Kansas than any other paper published in or out of the state. Like our prototype the emblematic bird of our country, we try to sail calmly and serenely so high in the upper and purer air as to be safe from the darts and shafts of envy and the missiles and projectiles of groveling enemies, but in spite of it all the lower atmosphere beneath us is ever thick with flying fragments of busted guns and mangled policies.

INSINCERITY.

The Monitor regrets to see its valued contemporary, the Wichita Eagle, lash itself into fury over the result of the resubmission convention at Topeka.—Fort Scott Monitor.

Nothing more threateningly menaces the life of the Republican party today than the insincerity of its newspapers and the hypocrisy and intolerance of its politicians. Every reader of the Monitor will conclude on perusing the above lines which are clipped from half a column of just such stuff, that the EAGLE used harsh or vindictive language towards Governor Humphrey, when every reader of the EAGLE, which include the editor of the Monitor, knows that our language while regretful, was kind, considerate and truthful. We only used one strong expression and that was "a delegation of convicts," but we used exactly the same words to the governor himself.

VOLAPUK.

After stating that in the last fifty years the number of people to whom English is the natural language, has risen from an equal number to almost double the number of those who speak German, and more than double the number of those who speak French, and after impressing upon its readers the necessity of a universal language, the Press and Knickerbocker gravely proposes that a dead language, Latin, should be adopted, and that legislation should be passed requiring it to be taught in the schools.

In the last fifty years the English language has made such progress; how much more astonishing will the results appear at the conclusion of the next fifty years. Then Australia and Canada each will be as populous as the United States is now, and the United States will contain half as many inhabitants as Europe now has, or perhaps as many; while in Patagonia and the temperate regions of South America, on the table lands of Africa, and in India and Persia, there will be millions of English speaking people. English will be, evidently, the Volapuk of the future.

THE PUBLIC TO BLAME.

How some of the old-time actors would turn in their graves if they could but read an advertisement like this one: "Novelty Theatre, Fourth and Driggs, Brooklyn, E. D. Last week of the season. Last matinee Friday and Saturday. The world's champion, John L. Sullivan, will beat four rounds with Joe Lamson in the fourth act of the military drama, 'The Paymaster'."

Shades of Keaton, Davenport, Garrick, Cushman and Rachel, what is the stage coming to, anyway? In comic opera, nowadays, a man measures his success by the number of laughs he can wheedle out of the audience, and the principal character is allowed to exhibit the most intimate knowledge of things which have happened during the present year, regardless of the fact that he is supposed to be portraying the life of a century ago, and that he is costumed accordingly.

But the people who patronize the theatres are at the bottom of the trouble. They give their dollars to see a ridiculous jumble of nonsense by incompetent actors, but withhold them from first-class performances of the "legitimate." And it goes to verify the observation of Barnum, the prince of showmen, that the American people prefer and will pay more for a humbug than for something genuine and of real merit.

SHOULD BE CONSISTENT.

A lot of Kansas papers are squalling because Mexican ores were not placed on the free list by the McKinley bill. But what good it would have done anybody outside of Kansas City, Kan., and the Argentine smelter, has not yet been made to appear. The cry for tariff has been based upon the fact, or assertion, as the case may be, that the high tariff is making millions of the manufacturers. That is exactly what free ore would do for the owners of the smelter. Be consistent, gentlemen.—Lawrence Journal.

The Journal is disingenuous in its statement about quoted. Taking the one side of the question alone, the demand for free ore is not made in the interest of the owners of smelters alone. Indeed, if they were the only ones to be benefited by placing silver lead upon the free list, and it could be shown that it would be detrimental to everybody else no Republican who favors the principles of protection would consent to such an arrangement. But the very fact that the owners of the smelters would be benefited somewhat thereby is the strongest evidence that the large number of persons employed in that industry, directly and indirectly, would also be benefited, for unless the operators can get a profit out of the business they will discontinue it and leave their operatives without a job to take care of themselves as best they can, thus forcing them into other lines of industry to become competitors with those thus employed.

This is enough to move everybody who sympathizes with the labor of our country to an active interest in the matter, even if it stopped there. But the case has thus far been only half stated, or less. The effect of the ruling of the

treasury department on the question of imported ores from Mexico, requiring them to pay a duty, even in advance of the action of congress on tariff bill, has been to prompt the Mexican government to institute retaliatory measures against us which are equivalent to shutting us out of that country as a market for our surplus of farm and factory products; so that not only the owners and operatives of the smelters are made to suffer, but also the farmers and artisans in almost every line of industry are made to feel the burden. The esteemed Journal should be consistent at least to the extent of defending its own neighbors and fellow citizens of the state and section.

A BANKER WRITES.

A prominent business man in a southwest city of Kansas writes a long private letter to the editor of the EAGLE in which he says, "I am just as much of a Republican as I ever was and am a protectionist in the same Republican sense as when I voted for General Harrison, but I am with the EAGLE, as are eight out of ten Republicans with whom I have discussed its position on the McKinley bill in this country. We want more protection for the west and less for the east, at least 20 per cent less, etc., etc." The gentleman, further on in his letter, suggests jealousy towards Wichita as one of the reasons why the Republican officials will not permit the people to vote again on prohibition with Missouri, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma on all sides of her reaping a material benefit while, while it is a land of men and women who leave Kansas in the rear within the next ten years.

OKLAHOMA TOWN SITES.

Secretary Noble's Instructions to Registrars and Receivers.

Secretary Noble has issued preliminary instructions to the registrars and receivers of land offices in Oklahoma concerning town site entries under the recent act of congress. Full instructions to the registrars and receivers, as well as to the twenty-one town site commissioners created by the bill, will be issued in a few days. It is expected that the secretary of the interior will appoint the town site commissioners at once. A number of them have been agreed upon, but it is the intention of the secretary to complete the list before announcing any of the appointments. It is probable that a registrar and a receiver for the land district in the public land strip will also be appointed tomorrow. It is also understood that only one land district will be provided for the public land strip at this time, although the act of congress authorizes the location of two. As soon as the land district is located, another will be provided by the secretary. The district at present will include all of the public land strip, or "No Man's Land," and the land office will be located at Beaver City. The preliminary instructions, which are directed to the registrars and receivers of the land office at Guthrie and Kingfisher, were issued yesterday, although the secretary's letter containing them was dated last Saturday. It reads:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1890.—Registrars and Receivers, United States land offices in the territory of Oklahoma; GENTLEMEN—I transmit herewith copies of an act 'To provide for town-site entries of land to be known as Oklahoma, and for other purposes' approved May 14, 1890. This act provides that so much of the public land situate in the territory of Oklahoma, now open to settlement, as may be necessary to embrace all the legal subdivisions covered by actual occupancy for purposes of trade and business, not exceeding 1,280 acres in each case may be entered into town sites for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, by three trustees, to be appointed by the secretary of the interior for that purpose, such entry to be made under the provisions of section 2,887 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1879."

"Upon comparison of this act with the 22d section of the act to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian territory, and for other purposes, approved May 2, 1890, it is seen that the act of March 3, 1879, is also herewith transmitted. I have determined that the act of May 14 applies as well to the public land strip as to that portion of the territory opened to settlement by proclamation of the president the 22d of April, 1890. By force of the act of May 14, the entries for town sites in the territory aforesaid must be made by the trustees to be appointed by the secretary of the interior, instead of by any judge of the county court or the corporate authorities of any town. Preliminary to a more extended series of instructions, which will be promulgated in time to regulate the action of the trustees when their employment begins, I have now to instruct and direct that parties interested in town sites should prepare and you shall receive and prepare without filing until the trustees appointed shall be prepared to act, the requests for the entry of the lands included in any particular town site, with proof, as prescribed in town site entries of act of March 3, 1879, and division 2, so far as applicable, under section 2,887, of the Revised Statutes, above mentioned, with a duly authenticated plat of the survey of the land into streets, alleys, squares, blocks and lots, if any, already made by the inhabitants thereof, and if not, that fact to be stated. If proof and plat of survey have already been made and forwarded, the application now called for may refer to the fact, and date of transmission, without recommitting the papers so previously forwarded. Upon the receipt of application and the other papers that may be submitted, you will forward them to this office for further action, with your opinion thereon."

"By the first section of the act of May 14 you will perceive that the trustees, when appointed, may approve the survey already made by the inhabitants, and thus save much time, or under the instructions of the secretary of the interior the trustees may make the survey of the land into streets, alleys, squares, blocks and lots, when necessary. The purpose of these instructions is to save time and enable the appointment of the trustees to take effect as early as a day as possible, and the business then to proceed without interruption. Before the time expires the trustees shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, the preliminary work above described having been perfected, further rules and regulations will be promulgated, under the act, whereby their duties and yours in regard to all the matters to be affected by the town site act may be carried into effect."

"You will give publication to this letter in complete form in at least one newspaper in your land district, and send notice to the proper parties in each township within your district. The publication for that part of the territory contained in the public land strip will be made in like manner upon the establishment of the land offices therein. This business must be made special and receive immediate and particular attention. Very respectfully,

"JOHN W. NOBLE,

"Secretary."

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Tuesday of next week the state supreme court will again convene, it being the commencement of the June session.

Parsons is reveling in the sensation of a strike in the foundry of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at that place. No violence reported.

The G. A. R. post, of Burden, presented the Burden schools with a beautiful flag on last Friday evening at the closing exercises of the Burden schools.—Enterprise.

The Rock Island, adopting the plan of the Santa Fe will hereafter decline to operate with the roads east of the Missouri river on through shipments of grain from western points.

A freight train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was wrecked near Bangor, six miles south of Paola, Sunday morning, the engineer and fireman both receiving injuries from which they died.

In the sale of the Frisco to the Santa Fe Cherrylane sees a prospect of the establishment of that city as headquarters for six divisions and ultimate unprecedented prosperity of that road. Hope so, and glad of it.

Ed Carroll, chairman of the Democratic state central committee writes Dick Morris that he will call a meeting of the committee in a few days. Mr. Morris thinks that it will be held in about ten days.—Atchison Globe.

The Manhattan Republic announces the candidacy of ex-Governor Harvey for congress. It is understood that Mr. Harvey will make the race with the Alliance at his head. Mr. Anderson has not been heard from yet on the subject.

The smallest woman in Kansas attended the recent Sunday school convention in Atchison. Her name is Miss Lena Wilhelm, and she resides at Winchester. She is 35 years old, is forty-seven inches in height and weighs fifty-two pounds.

The question, "Will clover grow in western Kansas?" is affirmatively answered by the crop at present in full bloom in E. F. Gregory's dooryard in this city. A more inquisitive growth cannot be seen in the Walsh bottoms.—Greensburg Reporter.

The Anthony Journal says that Mrs. Rachel Allen, of that town, recently charged two pounds of butter from a quart of cream, using a common wire potato masher in a small jar. The Journal records its figures mixed in the excitement.

The railroad officials are worrying now because the rush of travel on reduced rate tickets is likely to knock a big hole in the summer tourist business and the handsome surplus usually returned at that season. However, the rate war now bids fair to last all summer.

A letter has been received in Leavenworth from Senator Ingalls, says the Standard, in which he states that Mr. Ritchey will be confirmed as postmaster of Leavenworth unless charges of incompetence are preferred against him. It is now Colonel Anthony's say.

When the census enumerator asks you if you are of sound mind and whether or not you have or have had any chronic diseases, diseases of the mind, and acute form of insanity, it is only a proforma proceeding. He will ask everybody else the same questions he does you. They are asked simply as evidences of good faith and not for publication.

In Oakland township, of Cloud county, a man is digging for a bag containing \$10,000 in gold, inspired thereby by the finding of a note in a sealed bottle which reads: "Dear Dick: I place east of James Moger's claim house you will find \$10,000 in gold. I am going to N. Y." It is supposed to have been written by the leader of a band of robbers which formerly infested that section.

There used to be a man in Emporia in the "fairly days" who, for the purpose of illuming the town, had a large lantern hanging from a pole, and while it was a great deal of an ass, and after awhile it became the custom when anyone did a thing particularly foolish to say that he had Thompson's disease. Well, that's what the matter now with the Kansas City papers and officials in their money maneuvers in the Peake case in trying to "save" him.

The Wichita district camp meeting of the Free Methodist denomination will be held in the park southeast of Arkansas City commencing July 16 and holding over two Sabbaths. All lovers of the truth and engineers for the old paths are invited to come and take part in an old-fashioned camp meeting. Positively no huckstering allowed, and no dancing, and no games, and no distance will be in attendance and all denominations in the city are cordially invited.—H. W. Ruby, P. E.

The Wichita Resubmission crowd which went up to Topeka didn't get much satisfaction out of the governor, but possibly they got some out of the original package houses.—Emporia Republican. As for the original package houses, these were a little consolation to be had out of them by the Wichita crowd; the generous Topekan and their guests from other parts of the state consumed the contents of the packages provided by the Wichitans with such avidity that the latter could scarcely get a smell. Fact.

In speaking of the new county court house at Tribune, Greely county, the Republican observes that the county commissioners ought to use every effort to keep the cost within the limit of the \$20,000, and give the county a building which will last for at least fifty years. This reminds us of the action of a board of magistrates down in Kentucky several years ago. The board decided to build a new court house and directed that the building should occupy the site of the old one, that such material in the old one as was suitable be used in the construction of the new one, and that the old one should continue to be used until the new one was finished.

GOUGAR GOUGED.

A few days ago Helen Gougar wrote a letter to the editor of the Omaha Republican asking why, so long as he advocated the extermination of opium joints, he did not include the saloons in his crusade. The editor of the Republican replied at length to the query, but the subjoined paragraph contains the gist of the matter and is a complete exposure of the fallacy of the notion entertained by the querist and many others, upon that question.

"The Republican urges the extermination of the opium dens because it can be done. The appetite for opium is entirely acquired and is not an American habit. It is a filthy, Mongolian habit that is utterly unknown in many of our cities, and can be almost entirely suppressed by proper management. The Republican wishes to make no compromise with the opium dens. They should be driven out. If the saloons and houses of ill fame could be driven out of our cities, then the Republican would favor their extermination. But it cannot be successfully done under the present state of civilization. Some time in the near future man may become sufficiently amiable to entirely abandon the habits of the wine cup and the social vice, but he is not now built that way."

A Straight Political Bargain.

The Governor has appointed B. R. Parsons, of Hutchinson, and Chas. K. Halliday, Jr., of Topeka, world's fair commissioners for Kansas. It was a straight political bargain made at the expense of H. M. Wisler.

THE ARMY IN KANSAS.

If I might suggest any corner in the vineyard of Kansas history that might be further tilled to advantage, it would be the connection of the "old army" with the ante-state and pre-territorial period. By "old army" I mean the small but select regular army of the United States as it existed before the great civil war, when its presiding genius was "Old Scott" when the muffled drum, such as you see in Mexican war pictures, was the head-covering of heroes who knew all about the "last war" with England and whose evidences of services were three or four arrowheads in different parts of their martial frames and an ability to swear exceedingly that of a more ancient army in Florida.

Until the organization of Kansas as a territory, the country may have been said to have been in care of the "old army." The officers of that army were its discoverers, explorers, ambassadors and even scientists. All that was known not only of Kansas but of the vast country between the Missouri and the mountains was the property of the army. The war department was the repository of all the "collections." The civilian amounted to but little in Kansas; the soldier was all in all.

Two soldiers, Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Clark, contacted the first of those Kansas "curseions" which have since been so numerous. Line officers of "the old army"—captains and lieutenants—were in those days sent everywhere to cover immense distances and perform the most important functions. It may not be generally remembered that they were two of the Clark's. General George Rogers Clark saved Illinois to the American Union in the Revolution, and his picture adorns the state capitol at Springfield. Kansas has no picture as yet of Lieutenant William Clark, who discovered Leavenworth, Atchison and Independence creek. After Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Clark came Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the discoverer of the Arkansas valley. All three of these friends of Kansas were army men. Lewis died in Leavenworth, Pike was killed in the hour of victory at York, Canada, but Clark lived prosperously, was territorial governor of Missouri and for years superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis. He took an interest in transmitting weather, and you may find his diary and meteorological record in the rooms of the Kansas State Historical society, place them by Prof. James H. Canfield.

The "old army" built forts in Kansas and showed rare good taste in selecting sites; the bluff at Leavenworth, the old picturesque cliff looking down on the Manhattan at Fort Scott, and the high prairie ridge termination where the waters of the Smoky Hill and Republican mingle and where Colonel Fairbairn located Fort Riley. These posts have preserved the names of good old soldiers; Winfield Scott, Henry Leavenworth and Bennett Riley. The last a hardy soldier who kept guard for some time over the Santa Fe road from Westport to the Cimarron, then the American boundary.

With the establishment of the posts in the territory, the "old army" may be said to have come to Kansas to live. Nearly every officer from the grade of colonel down at one time or another served in Kansas. You never run across a grizzled old military gentleman on the retired list who will not ask you something about Kansas, which, it may be, he saw last in the '50's. From Kansas the soldiers started out after the Indians, and occasionally the Indians reversed the operation. Then Kansas was, as now, on the main road across the continent, the Salina, the Pacific, the only road that does not choke up with sand and snow; and it was the mission of the military to keep the great commerce moving.

In the "troubles" there was much use for the "old army." The old soldier was supposed to have no politics, and very violent supposition to entertain about an American citizen, and his only duty was to "maintain order." If you read original documents of the period you will have little trouble in seeing opinions dropping out through the blue eyes of the old soldier, hated to displease the Topeka legislature, and how Captain This or That would have gladly made it warm for the free state fellows. But they all had their opportunity to show their hands afterwards.

At Fort Riley there was a young cavalry officer who took considerable interest in civil and local affairs, who assisted in establishing the first Masonic lodge in Junction City, and is said to have read law and been admitted to the Davis county bar. He was then an enterprising cavalryman, though one of his old troopers has told me of the numerous stories of his deficiency in the art of equestrianism, and his tendency to sail through the clear atmosphere and over his horse's head. This was afterwards the famous Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart. And there was an infantry officer at Fort Riley, with a taste for law and political controversy, who wrote articles for a Manhattan newspaper in the presidential campaign of 1890; a hard-working, iron-faced sort of a man. This captain came to be known to fame afterwards as General Nathaniel Lyon, who died at Wilson Creek.

"On the 15th of May," and old book tells us, "Major Sedgwick, with a strong body of troops, started for Fort Riley for a summer campaign against the Indians. Captain Lyon was left in command of the post, which position he held till the arrival of Major Wessels, the 12th of the following November."

The three officers mentioned in this brief paragraph as being on duty in Kansas came to high estate; all rose to be generals. Major Wessels on his road to a major-generalship, taking in the colony of the Eighth Kansas, in which he was succeeded by John A. Martin.

Kansas, in naming her counties, has remembered Thomas, Sheridan, Grant and Sherman, but has named Lyon and Reno and Sedgwick counties after officers who, not only served with honor and died bravely, but lived for awhile in Kansas and were known to Kansas people. Sheridan spent a great deal of time here after the war, and Sherman was once a resident of the state, but it was as a civilian.

Peace has her victories, etc. Social life has been affected by the presence of the "regulars." Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Junction City have acquired a certain festive and gallant character from the presence of their respective garrisons. Kansas never had a son drafted into the army, but has had many fair daughters married into it. Kansas has followed the drum all over the union and have brightened life at every lonely post where flies the flag. It would be a good story, that indicated in the first line of this communication. All about the old posts located in what it was supposed would be wilderness and which were followed into their solitudes by cities. And then about the men who have been stationed there from fierce old Harney down to about the year when the "old army" kept together, and then how, as far as the officers were concerned, it broke in two, and some stayed north and some went south and what became of all. And then there are stories of brave young fellows who march away from the pleasant prairies in Kansas and never came back again, but died on the plain or in the cañon. Why should not the story be

THOMPSON'S SUMMER, VENTILATING

Glove Fitting Corsets!

Any lady who has worn these corsets once can not be induced to buy any other, be they ever so cheap. No other corset will fit as well or feel as comfortable. We have a full line of sizes now.

—ANOTHER INVOICE OF—

Black Silk Mits and Gloves!

Three new designs in Drapery Nets, at 98 cents, 97 cents and \$1.25. The very latest.

We have all the sizes and shades of Barety Kid Gloves.

White House of Innes & Ross. PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Our Special Dress Goods Sale, which we designated last week, has proved an immense success, both to us and to the buyer. We are working off stock on which we were overloaded, and giving the public the benefit of the greatest bargain in Dress Goods ever offered in the city.

We give you the choice of 120 pieces forty-inch dress goods, all new stock, choice shades and colors.

Eight yards forty-inch Dress Goods, with trimmings complete for making the dress for three dollars and seventy-five cents

\$3.75.

Our Millinery Parlors are daily crowded with anxious buyers. We are anxious to show goods in this department, as we know that our styles are good, and our prices are much below the prices which is ordinarily charged for Millinery goods.

A. KATZ.

Origin of Decoration Day. The custom of strewing the graves of dead soldiers was inaugurated by the women of the south during the war, to honor the graves of the Confederate dead. After the war this became a national custom, and when Gen. John A. Logan was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868 and 1869 he appointed May 30 as the day.

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

The dispute between the United States and Canada concerning the seal fisheries in Behring sea has reached an interesting and important juncture. The dominion has rejected the United States proposition, and now it is reported that the cabinet at Washington have rejected the British proposition. There is talk of an international conference, in which Russia is to be represented.

In the meantime the cutter Bear has received her orders and is about to set out for the capture of the violators of the law of congress, which is based on the assumption that the sea is closed and within the jurisdiction of this government. It is proposed this year to disarm the captured vessels in order that they may not offend a second time. The difficulty ought to be settled by negotiation and agreement. The longer the delay about it the greater are the chances of a foolish and baseless quarrel.

The Thing to Learn.

From the Garden City Herald. The teacher teaching his class to swim says: "There are two things necessary to acquire the art. One is to grow used to being wet all over; the other is to realize your body is so much lighter than the water that you will surely float if you only stop trying to prevent it." The teacher should have added, while the body is so light as to float, it rarely floats right end up for comfort. The thing to learn, swimming is to keep the talking and out in the air.

Three Great Missionary Agencies.

From the Abilene Globe. The laborers in the Lord's vineyard in heathen countries are not meeting with increasing success. During the past century the heathen population has increased 200,000,000, while there have been but 500,000 converts, a large proportion of whom are classed as merely nominal Christians. The most successful missionaries after all, are the railroad, telegraph and plow.

She Speaks To Every American Housewife.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, as far as

I have any experience in the use of such compounds.

Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, three years ago, I have used no other in making biscuits, cake, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction.

It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marian Kendall